larly violent. The village stretches over two kilometers along the old Roman road from Amiers. The French at-tacked at one end of the village and gradually drove the enemy from house to house, but have not succeeded in capturing the entire town.

Allied Wings Cooperate.

North of the Somme the French have maintained their contact with the Brit-ish lines so that the two wings continue their cooperation along a twenty-five

Up to the present the Anglo-French ptures in the battle of the Somme total more than 14,000 prisoners, twelve heavy guns and twenty-eight field guns. This booty represents for the man in the street a very satisfactory result of

oing change from trench tied warfare to that of an army in progress." The same striking feature comes out in a review striking feature comes out in a review of the operations by Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice, who predicts an immediate development south of the Somme when says, the fighting is now in open field

All unofficial despatches speak confi-ently of the satisfactory situation on the British front, a notable incident eing the surrender of a complete Prusthe British near Fricourt. German pris-area of Mametz and Fricourt. oners are beginning to arrive in Eng. area of Mametz and Fricourt. having been landed at

Russian Patrols in Hungary.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-French offensive the Russian armies are again attacking on the whole length of their front. Cavalry patrols have invaded Hungary from Bukowina. entirely new offensive has

munications of the fighting southeast of Tlumach indicate that Gen. von Both-mer's forces must have fallen back from the Tarnopol front in an effort to meet the Russian threat to his communica-tions. It is thought that Von Bothmer ay be forced to retire to Lemberg.
The British newspapers consider that
ese events prove that the moment of these events prove that the great squeeze" has at last arrived, run so high. Nevertheless, almost every British correspondent on the western front warns against being over sanguine and daily reiterates that progress must sarily be slow and methodical.

CHARGE LEADEN HAIL.

Wounded British Officer Says "Hell Couldn't Stop Men."

Some tell thrilling stories. One well known commanding officer of a bat-talion, who was landed at Southampton with a hole through one hand and an ugly shrapnel wound in the leg, which eceived in Saturday's fighting, said :

They would have got there if hell itself crossed. No soldiers could have been finer than our men. The Ger-man machine guns were sweeping that portion of the front with an absolute hail of lead, but our only trouble was to prevent our soldiers from charging right into the thick of it before the Holds Austrian Rolling Stock Saved

chosen moment.

"The officers were splendid—all of them. Lieut Chawner, in the teeth of a tornado of fire, dashed across No Man's Land at the head of his platoon. Not can got through but himself. He found himself face to face with three Germans, whom he promptly threatened with his revolver and made them lay down their rifles. He took them prisoner and ordered them back to our lines. Just then he was knocked over by a shell fragment, with one of the Germans. When he recovered consciousness one of the other Germans was one of the other Germans was aging him. The second had shed. Chawner thanked the remaining German and marched him back

"Our men marched through that raging fire exactly as if on parade. If they had been soldiers all their lives they could not possibly have shown a finer fighting spirit. My battalion, being in one of the bad bits, suffered terribly, but those who fell fell fighting like

90 MILE BATTLE LINE.

British Activity Prevents German Initiative.

LONDON, July 4.-Reuter's corre-pondent at the Press Camp in France points out that not merely twenty miles of the main operations, but the whole ninety miles of the British front are bearing their full share of the fighting. "So well does the enemy know this," ys the correspondent, "that he dar

not transfer a single gun or man from any pert of his defensive between the Yser and the Somme to try to stem the outhern push. From the day British bombardment began the knell of German initiative was sounded."

An order issued to the German troops

and found by British soldiers, continues the correspondent, proves it was known that the British intended to deliver their

attack on July I, and it was thought that the attack would be directed between They and Lille.

This supports the reports of the suc-cessful hoodwinking of the enemy by the British authorities," the correspondent adds.

An entire buttalion of the 186th Regimen of Prussian infantry recruited from the upper Rhine, surrendered yesterday the British near Fricourt. The pris-ers numbered 20 officers and 600 men. to the British near Fricourt. oners numbered 20 officers and 600 men.

The battalion had been assigned for called for \$50,000.000 but more than duty only a short time before to replace \$100,000,000 was subscribed. heavy casualties. The British fire so heavy and the trench occupied by the Prussians was damaged so badly that

NEW U BOAT WAR LIKELY.

the men refused to fight longer.

Germany to Ask Washington About U. S. Attitude.

COPENHAGEN, via London, July 4 .-Referring to the announced abandon-ment by Great Britain of the Declaration of London, Capt. I. Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, declares that German Government purposes to begin "a new and unrestricted submarine war" in order to force Great Britain to follow the rules of interga-

Capt. Persius states that Germany as now such a large number of sub-narines that they will be able to injure Haritish trade considerably and prevent munitions reaching France. He pro-poses that Germany should ask the American Government certain questions so the attitude it intends to adopt.

teries captured, including a number of big guns. All points thus far taken by the French have been held against every counter attack, and the French troops are bushy occupied in organizing and CLAIM OF BRITISH

German Division Practically Storm Two Lines of Defence Annihilated, Says Eyethe Third. witness.

"ALL OBJECTIVES WON" GERMAN

TROOPS

Lifeless. Special Cable Despatch to THE SON

Wood Until It Was

writing in camp under date of July 3 ing its way has in three days been SAVS

The battle rages on such an extended front that the correspondents find diffitront that the correspondents find diffi-culty in sifting the main currents. The tives and achieved them all. We have order to get this far the French have r in sifting the main currents. The cliented Press correspondent records taken La Boisselle, pushed our success stormed two tremendously strong sets it is perhans one of the most significant at Fricourt and Mametz by reducing of defences and are now carrying the which we believe a German division was reaching Peronne, from which it runs

guns, mountain guns and a number of is flanked by a canal and peat bogs.

The writer describes what he himself very long, about half a mile. These and

says, "a long gentic slope leads up to a plateau, perhaps a mile across, a level plain gay with red popples and corn flowers and charlock, with one line of trees on the northern edge marking the course of the Bray-Fricourt road. course of the Bray-Fricourt road.

steeply down, seamed with trenches, to fore are being interfered with.
the village of Mametz. The village is One of the many brilliant fe

Reports in the Austrian official com-unications of the fighting southeast of Above the village there is a bare slope von Both-m back from fort to meet Diagonally across this runs the white line of a trench known as Railway alley "Beyond Railway alley is a small spinney named Sheiter Wood, a tiny patch of wood, to the right of which is

Railway Copse. Another to the left rather ridiculously named the Poodles. "All these places until this afternoon were full of Germans. I saw them

London, July 4 (11:52 P. M.).—Conwoys of British wounded continue to arwhite at different ports, where everybody
remains upon their cheerfulness and
comments upon their suppress confitheir suppress confidarker than our men and they came running straight down the slopes toward Mametz and, as they came, brandished what looked like handkerchiefs, and all

had their hands above their heads.
"Then we watched other prisoners come more slowly under guard from the trees of Poodles Wood. In all we got 700 prisoners from these two spots and 400 more from nearby places. What chiefly impressed one was that it all seemed curiously unreal.

RUMANIA SEIZES 250 CARS.

U. S. DOCTORS FOR BOHEMIA. Our men marched through that Hospital Unit Is Assigned

Pardowitz.

VIENNA, via Berlin and London, July 5.—The American hospital unit, consist-ing of four surgeons and four nurses from the American Physicians Relief from the American Physicians Relief Association, has been assigned to Pardowitz, Bohemia, where one of the largest and most up to date hospitals in the empire, with a capacity of 10,000 patients, is located.

The unit consists of Drs. Martin and Moore, Indianapolis; Corby and Mincke, Chicago; Nurses Seger, Burke and Ten Eyeke.

SENATE TO MEET IN SECRET. French Upper House Pollows Ex

ample of Chamber. Paris, July 4.—The French Senate voted to-day to hold a secret session similar to that recently held by the

similar to that recently held by the Chamber of Deputies.

It is expected that the session will last several days and will be held for the purpose of considering the national defence and general policy of the Gov-

\$100,000,000 CANADA LOAN. Dominion Plans for Its Second Do-

mestic War Issue. OTTAWA, ONT., July 4 .-- The Dominion Government will issue a second domestic war loan in September, it was an-nounced to-day. It is understood that the amount will be \$100,000,000.

WOMAN PINNED UNDER CAR Remarkable Bravery Displays

While Waiting To Be Rescued. Remarkable bravery was displayed hast night by Mrs. Catharine Fleming, who is stopping at the Hotel Belmont, when she kept her nerve for more than fifteen minutes, during which her leg was pinned under the rear truck of a Broadway surface car.

Broadway surface car.

She slipped at the corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth street, fell under the wheels and had to lie there until a wrecking crew arrived to lift the car. In the interval she never uttered a cry, merely the plea, "Please save me." She merely the plea, "Please save me." She was removed to Polyclinic Hospital. where she is in a serious condition after having the crushed leg amputated.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought



and Are Now Attacking

Bombarded Position at Shelter Assevillers Captured by Whirlwind Assault as Soldiers Sing.

BOYS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 5.—The correspondent of PARIS, July 4.—The three mile line the British press at the Somme front along which the French centre is smashmoved three miles east and already is "The third day of the great battle has only three miles from Peronne, an im-

"Our prisoners now total about 9,000 uation of the retreating Germans is renand we have taken field guns, machine dered difficult by the fact that the Somme The bridges in this region therefore are

"From Bray, within our lines," he of the Flaucourt-Buscourt line can only says, "a long gentle slope leads up to receive supplies and reenforcements from

opened against Frince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovarian forces in the region of Baranonow a ragged pile of gray ruins of what
once were houses, with naked tree trunks
standing like telegraph poles.

"Immediately to the left lies Fricourt
wood. Both wood and village have been
Reports in the Austrian official comours since the day before vesterates. hours before and went straight

Rush Singing to Attack.

they started both the struggle going the struggle going the smoke and dust of the struggle going th

5,000 Prisoners First Day.

An evewitness account of the battle of the Somme, made available to-night, sums up the results of the first stages

Our objectives reached within a few First and second German lines taken along our entire front; villages captured, occupied and fortified; more than 5,000 prisoners. This was the re-sult of the first day of the great battle.

which every man did his duty.
"While it is impossible for any one observer to reconstruct the entire scene observer to reconstruct the entire scene of this vast action north and south of the Somme, yet this picture of events in an important sector of the colonial corps will give an idea of the entire range of the operations.

"At 7 o'clock in the morning the run-

ble of artillery was already formidable shells hurtled over our heads; the earth fairly trembled and the air kself palpitated with the explosion of monster guns. The effect of our fire on the German position could be plainly seen as great masses of smoke and debris rose high in

masses of smoke and debris rose high in the air from the burning shells. Before us the villages of Dompierre and Becquincourt were only scattered ruins.

"Huge shells from the enemy's 105 "Above all things that the first days batteries burst in a greenish cloud around us every new and then. In our whatever we may have imagined of our transfer to the matterial state.

What was Domplerre is under the burst-

ing shells.
"Ten minutes later one man who had been waiting for a long time in the same place marches off. Then others follow slowly and with caution across the debris of barbed wire. Suddenly they begin to run. Clouds of black smoke mixed with that from the 105's descend on them. Now it is the machine guns that fire. The French pass, disappear the committee, 299 Fifth avenue, where the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee. and advance. Demplerre appears to have been reached.

SHATTER DEFENCES.

French Have Clear Field Now to

London, July 4.—"Only German solders in open field formations now stand between the French and the River Somme," said Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the General Staff, to-day. "The last of the enemy's defensive works in that sector Miss Spencer had an audience with the Pope when in Rome and later was received by the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Queen said her prayers and those of King Albert would be forever for America for her splendid help to the Belgian people.

Armenians in Dire Straits. the Somme. enemy's defensive works in that sector have been captured by our allies. "Much undeserved obloquy has been heaped upon the British army by Eng-lish, French and American people be-cause we apparently did nothing to as-

sist the French in the desperate fighting on the Verdun front. But all this time



Prince William of Prussia.

CROWN PRINCE'S SON JOINS KAISER'S ARMY

Prince William, 10 Years Old. Is Enrolled as First Guard Lieutenant.

BERLIN, via London, July 4 .- According to a traditional custom of the Hohenzollern house Prince William, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William and Valenciennes and Cambral, also is under helr presumptive, was enrolled in the "The further edge of the plateau slopes fire. The German communications there- army to-day, his tenth birthday. was appointed a Lieutenant of the First Guard Infantry

> The Prince, like his great-greatvillers. The defenders were disagreeably grandfather, Emperor William I., who surprised to find they were confronted by a certain famous corps which they had imagined to be many miles away. war.

> Prince William also was given an action. The Germans were taken by surprise by the whiriwind attack and the French captured not only most of the garrison but most important material.

> An officer wounded in this affair says we were doing the part requested by that the men rushed into the attack clen. Joffre, singing, smoking cigarettes, joking and "According to this plan we conserved

were full of Germans. I saw them cleared out.

"Almost simultaneously the middle and right of the line reached the end of 'Railway Alley' and into it, behind white parapets, we saw our men pouring without check. As soon as they were in they started bombing. We could see their arms swing as they threw bombo.

The French are outside Estrees, where their arms swing as they threw bombo.

Singing, smoking cigarettes, joking and our troops, accumulated supplies and the waited the word for the grand offensive in which we were to play our part with the trenches than they flung themselves on the boches, bayoneting them. The Germans could not stand, but turned and the command the east bank of the Meuse until the end of June, so we knew we

me smoke and dust of the struggle going in out of sight below.

"But it was very brief. Almost before he last of our men had gone into the rench at one end, other figures came and are not out of the other. They looked darker than our men and they came running straight down the slopes toward manetz and, as they came, brandished what looked like handkerchiefs, and all had their hands above their heads.

"Then we watched other prisoners"

The Germans hat still the French are fresh divisions, but still the French are fresh divisions, but still the French are fresh divisions, but still the French are in the attackers.

A wounded Adjutant of a colonial regiment whom the correspondent of THE SUN saw in a Paris hospital confirmed the extreme youth of the German troops on the Somme and also emphasized the thoroughness with which the sized the thoroughness with which the french assure themselves that no German troops on the Somme and also emphasized the thoroughness with which the french assure themselves that no German troops on the Somme and also emphasized the thoroughness with which the french assure themselves that no German troops on the Somme and also emphasized the thoroughness with which the french assure themselves that no German troops on the Somme and also emphasized the thoroughness with which the french assure themselves that no German troops on the Somme and also emphasized the thoroughness with which the french are instants included offensives by the Russians and Italians. We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow, and we are full progress anade by the French, who, with comparatively light losses, are sweeping forward to the Somme.

"It is quite evident the German troops on the Somme and also emphasized the thoroughness with which the french are intended offensives by the Russians and Italians. We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow, and we expected to be slow, and we are distinct to the comparative progress and to the stalians and Itali

as the attack rushes forward.

"I was with the fifth wave of an attack," the Adjutant said. "When we had advanced the distance allotted to us we were eager to hurry on, but the officers with difficulty restrained us. Shots from behind showed that the enemy had emerged from somewhere. We turned and attacked them. Their officer refused to surrender, pointing with his left hand to an iron cross he wore while he continued firing his revolver with his right. I brought him down and the remainder surrendered."

"It is quite evident the Germans were surprised by the strength of the French offensive. They evidently believed our allies would be kept too busy before very allies would be kept too busy before our allies would be kept too busy before very allies would be kept too busy before very allies would be kept too busy before our allies would be kept too busy before very allies would be kept too busy before offensive, which they knew was coming. Consequently they made extensive preparations before our front, pling up reenforcements there while comparatively neglecting the southern allies would be kept too busy believed our allies would be kept too busy battalions, armed only with light ma-chine guns. It was these battalions which inflicted the heaviest losses on us "South of the Somme the Germans were completely surprised, and our al-

lies will get through to the river with out much loss. In that region you may look for immediate developments, as the fighting there is now in open field for-mation, the last of the enemy's works

having been captured. "Further north, while our line is now beyond the first series of German defences, we are in immediate contact with strongly fortified places.
"We are well content to do our share in the great allied offensive, which al-

ready has proved that the initiative, so long in their hands, is now learnies of the Central Powers

PROUD OF BRITAIN'S MEN. Battle Proves, Says Press. Great ness of Kitchener's Work.

LONDON, July 5.—Pride in the magnifi-ent showing of Britain's new armies is mingled with regrets for the nation's

great new armies they are better than the hand, are ready. They face the ordeal lightly, one of them saying: 'Now we are going to dance the tango,' at which his comrades joined in a laugh.

"At 8:30 the chief of the battalion gives his last instructions to the officers. Toward 8 collects the word remainders.

Toward 9 o'clock the word runs along the line that the British have already advanced and have taken Mainetz.

"Two minutes of silence—and the French artillery resumes its fire with increasing violence."

"The Eleventh Company passes, the sections of machine gun operators."

The Steventh Company passes, the sections of machine gun operators. sections of machine gun operators, ex-changing goodby and good luck. From showing on the battlefields of France the observatory is seen the churning up the stuff of which the English race is of the ground and bits of barbed wire.

HEARD WHISTLE OF BULLETS.

War Zone, Was in the Trenches. Miss Carita Spencer, national chairman of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, 299 Fifth avenue, who has ian fronts, arrived yesterday by the French liner Rochambeau with vivid memories of her experiences. On many occasions, she said, she heard bullets whistling above her when in the last line

Armenians in Dire Straits. Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, official

delegate of the Apostolic Armenian Catholicat of Etchmiadzin, the ecclesi-astical capital of Armenia, who arrived yesterday by the French liner Rochambeau, said that unless food, clothing and medicine were sent to the Armenians before autumn the population might be obliterated. He is here to put before the American people the true condition of things in Armenia and collect sup-plies for the sufferers.

WAR MOVES TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

London and Paris Announce Further Gains in Battle of the Somme.

RUSSIANS PRESSING

Petrograd Says Several Thousand More Teutons Have Been Captured.

ssued by the French War Office to-night North of the Somme the day passed quietly in the whole section occupied

Paris, July 4 .- The official comminique

by the French troops. South of the Somme, in spite of bad weather, which interfered with our operations, we extended our positions in the course of the day toward the south and east. We captured woods in the neighborhood of Assevillers and the villages of Barleux and Belloy-ensan-terre, which we hold in entirety. Estrees has also fallen into our hands with the exception of a small part, where the Germans are still resisting In the region of Estrees alone we took 500 prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse ar artillery struggle is proceeding in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans redoubled their efforts in the region of Thiaumont, on which since mid-day they directed a bombardment of great violence with guns of large calibre. About 2 o'clock, after several assaults had been repulsed, a massed at-tack was launched on the work and they succeeded in capturing it for the fourth line. Our troops maintain their posi-tions in the immediate neighborhood of the work. An intense artillery fire was directed by the enemy on Damioup and La Laufee. No event of import-ance occurred on the rest of the front. On the night of July 3 our airmen bombarded the railroad station at Longuyon and the barracks at Chal-lergane and Savigny and military es-tablishments at Laon.

French Organize Gains.

The afternoon communiqué read: North and south of the River Somme the night passed quietly. The enemy undertook no offensive action against our troops, who have organized themselves in the positions they conquered

Further information confirms previous reports that the war material captured by us is considerable. Three new batteries, two of them of heavy calibra, have been added to the batteries already enumerated.

Further effects of our destructive fire have been noted. In one shelter forty bodies of German soldiers were

In a ravine to the north of Assevillers and on the northern slopes of the village of Herbecourt the Germans suffered enormous losses. To the north of Frise one of our aviators yesterday set on fire another German captive

Between the Avre and the Aisne French reconnoitring parties have been very active, penetrating the first frenches of the enemy as far as the supporting trenches located to the northeast of Beuvraignes and opposite These expeditions brought on the left bank of the Meuse a movement of the enemy against one of

our trenches on the southern slope of Le Mort Homme failed because of the On the right bank of the river the fighting was spirited all night long. Northeast of the Thiaumont work Northeast of the Thiaumont work there were six successive attacks, the flaming liquids. They were all futile. The Germans were mowed down by our curtains of fire and the fire of the our curtains of fire and the fire of the infantry, and they suffered heavy losses without being able to drive us

from our positions, all of which we re-British Hold La Boisselle.

LONDON, July 5 (12:26 A. M.). - The British official statement from general headquarters reads: On the southern sectors of our front

On the southern sectors of our front fighting continued throughout the day and at some points we made slight progress. The remainder of a whole German battalion surrendered in the vicinity of Fricourt yesterday.

At La Boisselle fierce fighting and bombing continued and bombing encounters took place during the past twenty-four hours. Our troops are now, in complete possession of the

in complete possession of the The Germans made a strong bombing attack this afternoon on that portion of their original front which is now held by us south of Thiepval. This attack was repulsed easily with loss to the enemy.

Between Thiepval and the Ancre the

enemy heavily shelled our newly won trenches.

Immediately north of the Ancre there is no change in the situation. There was considerable artillery activity to-day about Loos and the Hohen-zollern redoubt. A German raid last night on our trenches south of Armen-tieres completely broke down under our rifle and machine gun fire and considerable losses were inflicted on

Germans Resist Stubbornly. An earlier report from headquarte

The enemy, reinforced by many ba talions drawn from other parts of the line, continues to offer very stubborn resistance to us at all points. During the night there was heavy fighting in the wicinity of La Boisselle.
On other portions of the front continuous trench warfare activity was maintained. Several raids were car-ried out. In particular raids by the Rife Brigade and the Siferwood For-

esters were especially successful.

In the vicinity of Armentieres, after heavy bombardment an attempted raid by the enemy was repulsed with losses to them, some wounded prisoners

losses to them, some wounded prisoners remaining in our hands.

Heavy thunder storms and torrential rains interfered somewhat with offensive operations. The situation south of the Ancre is generally unchanged.

Operations during the day consisted chiefly of minor local enterprises with a view to retaining the ground gained. The total number of prisoners exceeds 5,000. exceeds 5,000

Hot Fight at Hardecourt.

BERLIN, July 4.—The following statefice to-day regarding the western front While the enemy did not repeat brought forward from Mametz strong forces between the Anore and the Somme against the front from Thiepval to La Boisselle.
South of the Somme he brought

strong forces against the line from Barleux to Belloy. His losses under our artillery and The attacks were repulsed every-

Bitter fighting took place for posses-ion of Hardecourt, north of the omme. French troops which penetrated our positions there were thrown

On the east bank of the Meuse fierce attacks against the hill bat-teries of Damloup were easily re-East and southeast of Armentieres

German patrols broke into British rec-connoitring detachments, and near Exbruecke, west of Muemausen (Up-per Alsace), into French positions. One officer and sixty men wer made prisoners here. One officer and sixty men were made down, five in aerial battles without any losses to ourselves, and four by anti-aircraft guns Six machines put out of action are in our hands.

out of action are in our hands. Russians Attack Hindenburg. The statement dealing with operations

The statement dealing with operation on the Eastern front follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Following their frequently increased artillery activity, the quently increased artillery activity, the Russians in the evening and during the night attacked repeatedly several points between Lake Narocz and Smor-gon and east of Wiscsniew. They at-tacked with considerable forces on both sides of Smorgon, near Bobucze, northeast of Krevo and near Sloikowschisna, southeast of Wisczniew, with-out achieving any advantage, but in-

curring heavy losses.

Army group of Prince Leopold:
Local counter attacks at points where
the Russians first succeeded in making some advances all vielded results Army group of Gen you Lineingen

Army group of Gen. von Linsingen: The Russians yesterday again threw strong forces, part of them recently brought up to this front, in masses against us to stay our advance, but were repulsed. Our attack gained further ground. Army group of Gen. Count von Bothmer: Southeast of Tlumach our

troops in a quick advance forced back Russians on a front more than more than five and a quarter miles

PETROGRAD, July 4.—The official state-ment issued by the War Office to-night Between the Styr and the Stokhod and south of the Stokhod fierce bat-tles continue. In the region of the Nijnala Lipa we are closely pressing the enemy, who is defending himself with great persistency.

An attempt of the enemy to cross the Styr in the region of the village of Lipa was repulsed. During the night we captured on this front eleven officers pearly 1,000 mes and five many contracts.

officers, nearly 1,000 men and five machine guns. On the right bank of the Dniester the enemy thrice attempted an offensive near Issakoff, but was

an offensive near Issakoff, but was repulsed by our fire.

In the direction of Kolomea we dislodged the enemy from several positions, and pursuing him, occupied the village of Potok Tcharny. The booty taken here was four cannon and a few hundred prisoners.

We pierced two lines of enemy works south of Tzirine, northeast of Baranovichi. The battle continues. In this fighting yesterday we captured seventy-two officers, 2.700 soldiers, eleven cannon and several machine guns and bomb throwers.

In the course of yesterday's assault the valiant Colonels Fovoroff, Sikaloff and Syrtlanoff fell, while Col. Adjeff succumbed to his wounds later.

On the northerly front there was lively artillery lire, which became violent at some points. In the region

t some points. In the Pegion village of Baltaguzy, east of Vichnevskoye, the Germans at-Lake Vichnevskoye, the Germans at-tempted to leave their trenches, but were prevented by our fire. One of our air squadrons raided the Baranovichi railway station.

ROME, July 4 .- The official statement issued by the Italian War Office to-day

Between the Adige and the Brenta esterday there were intense artillery uels and infantry engagements. In th Posina Valley we completed the occupation of Monte Calgari. On the

occupation of Monte Caigari. On the Asiago plateau our advanced detachments occupied the northern edge of the Assa Valley.

On the Carso plateau another violent engagement, in the Monfalcone sector, resulted in our occupation of experial tangency of the constant of the on of several trenches of the enemy he capture of 381 men. ing a battalion commander and eight officers.

GERMANS AGAIN IN THIAUMONT WORK

Storm Verdun Position After Night of Fierce Bom-

bardment.

FAIL

French Are Finally Driven Out by Assault in Massed

Formation.

ATTACKS

Paris, July 4 .- The Germans retook the field work of Thiaumont on the east ern bank of the Meuse at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The French still retain their coting close to the field work.

The successful German assault folowed a night of heavy bombardment and the launching of six infantry attacks, one of them under cover of flaming liquids. These attacks all broke down under the French fire. There was a comparative full for a few

nours this morning, the German heavy calibre guns taking up the bombardment with great violence at noon. The cannonade was followed by a series of atacks, all of which failed as had those of last night until, at 2 o'clock, the Germans, advancing in massed formation, forced their way into the field work.

This was the fourth time that the pos tion had changed hands. The Germans for the first time on June 24 drove the French somewhat beyond the line of the field work. The French gradually forced their way back again until they occupied positions close to the fortifications. Then, at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 30 they recaptured the work. Five hours later they were again driven out by the Germans, whose tenure lasted only an hour and a half. Since 4:30 o'clock of that afternoon the French had been in

VERDUN NEAR FALL. Inspired Berlin Statement Says De-

fences Are Shattered. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 4 .- The fall of Verdun is a matter of a few days, according to a semi-official statement, obviously Government inspired, which is printed throughout the German press.

The author, Major D. von Schreibershofen, gives a detailed strategic description of the attack intended to prove that the French resistance of over four months is nearing an end. The prominence with which the article is displayed in the German papers leads to the belief that the German military authorities are anxious to turn the attention of the ville fort, on a high ridge wi German public from the reverses suffered in the north as a result of the Anglo-French offensive.

The article says in part : "The northeast front of the fortress zone of Verdun was marked by three great fortified works. They were the fortress of Douaumont, on the northeast wing; the Thiaumont fieldworks, in the middle, and the works on the Cote de middle, and the works on the Cote de Froide Terre, which were the key to the southwest wing and held the ap-

"After storming Fort Douaumont and the works of Vaux further south, an attack was made on the works of Thiaumont, which were captured by a vic-torious advance of the tierman troops, The capture of the enemy work itself the district south and west of was a great success, which was further increased by taking all the neighboring positions. In this way the French again lost a considerable part of their foreground and have to a great degree been thrown back upon their inner girdle of forts.

The district south and west trees of Vaux. It runs alm to the section of the inner in the position of the inner in the position of the section of the inner in the position of the section of the inner in the position of the section of the inner in the position of the section of the inner in the position of the section of the inner in the position of the inner inner in the position of the inner in the position of the inner inner in the position of the inner in the position of the inner inner in the position of the inner inner inner inner inner inner in

forts.
"In spite of all their efforts in therefore in the fact the bringing up heavy reenforcements the greater part of the outer in this section has been a Surrenders as Wife Slayer.

Holyoke, Mass., July 4.—John Boccatheir front. The village of Fleury, most
the foremost German troops rossa, accused of killing his wife, Rosie, and Angelo Laghi, a former boarder in his house, last night, surrendered to the Thiaumont field works, west of Calliette the continuance of the bar Thiaumont field works, west of Caillette the continuance of the batt wood and the Vaux-Chapitre wood and fore been brought about."



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distance. It is therefore a point great technical importance, as it good starting point for a further attac

on the outer line of forts. Little Power of Resistance

"The French now possess lower works on the Cote de Froide Terre to the and a strip of ground that commun.

Cote de cates between them and the lost workey to of Thiaumont. These positions have comparatively speaking, only a s breadth of front, and have there lost to a great extent their powe

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